United Nations S/AC.49/2016/15

Security Council

Distr.: General
2 June 2016

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Note verbale dated 26 May 2016 from the Permanent Mission of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the United Nations, in line with paragraph 40 of Security Council resolution 2270 (2016), has the honour to forward a report on the implementation of the resolution by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan (see annex).

16-10850 (E) 110716

Please recycle

Annex to the note verbale dated 26 May 2016 from the Permanent Mission of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Implementation by Pakistan of Security Council resolution 2270 (2016)

In accordance with section 2 of Pakistan's United Nations (Security Council) Act, 1948, Gazette Notification S.R.O. 403(I)/2016 was issued on 2 May 2016* to give effect to the measures specified in Council resolution 2270 (2016). It provides a legal basis for measures by all persons concerned in Pakistan towards the implementation of the measures specified in the resolution.

The aforementioned Gazette Notification is in addition to Gazette Notifications S.R.O. 106363(I)/2006 dated 16 October 2006, S.R.O. 1289(I)/2006 dated 7 November 2006, S.R.O. 6671(I)/2009 dated 16 July 2009, S.R.O. 690(I)/2009 dated 27 July 2009, S.R.O. 697(I)/2012 dated 6 June 2012 and S.R.O. 219(I)/2013 dated 19 March 2013, issued by the Government of Pakistan to give effect to Security Council resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009) and 2094 (2013).

---

* The text referred to is on file with the Secretariat and is available for consultation.

United Nations S/AC.49/2016/16

Security Council

Distr.: General
2 June 2016

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Letter dated 1 June 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Poland to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Poland, I have the honour to submit relevant information on measures undertaken by the Republic of Poland in order to implement provisions of Security Council resolution 2270 (2016), in accordance with paragraph 40 thereof (see annex).

I would also like to emphasize that the Government of Poland remains at the disposal of the Security Council for any matters that may require further clarification.

(*Signed*) Bogusław **Winid**
Ambassador

16-10857 (E) 150716

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 1 June 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Poland to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Report to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) on measures undertaken by the Republic of Poland in order to implement resolution 2270 (2016)

Poland unequivocally voiced its support for Security Council resolution 2270 (2016), which further expanded economic sanctions already imposed on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK). On 27 May 2016, within the European legislative framework, the Council of the European Union adopted additional restrictive measures against the DPRK. These measures complement and reinforce the sanctions regime imposed by the Security Council in resolutions against the DPRK during the past several years.

The system of sanctions imposed by the Security Council is being implemented by the European Union in a uniform manner through the adoption of relevant legislation such as decisions and regulations issued on the basis of article 29 of the Treaty on European Union and article 215 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. It should be emphasized that these measures constitute an essential part of the European Union foreign policy tool used to pursue objectives in accordance with the principles of its Common Foreign and Security Policy. It should be noted that, from a legal perspective, European Union regulations have a direct binding effect on all persons and entities, with no requirement to be implemented through national legislation, unless stipulated otherwise. However, this may only be applicable to precise provisions, where member States are explicitly given latitude to cover specific issues at the national level.

As a member of the European Union, the Republic of Poland implements the provisions of resolution 2270 (2016) by applying relevant European Union legislation at the national level. It should be underscored that the European Union regards the activities of the DPRK as significant threats to global security and, therefore, the comprehensive legislative package introducing stringent restrictive measures against the DPRK has been adopted for the past decade, with Council Regulation (EC) No. 329/2007 of 27 March 2007 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, amended accordingly in order to enshrine the measures undertaken by the Security Council.

On 2 March 2016, in response to the nuclear test conducted by the DPRK on 6 January 2016 and the launch using ballistic missile technology on 7 February 2016, the Security Council adopted resolution 2270 (2016), imposing additional restrictive measures against the DPRK. On 5 and 31 March 2016, the Council of the European Union transposed that resolution into law. Poland actively joined the European Union in its efforts by creating its own autonomous set of sanctions, adopted on 27 May 2016. These measures complement and reinforce the sanctions regime imposed by the Security Council.

Considering that the actions of the DPRK constitute a grave threat to international peace and security in the region and beyond, the European Union decided to further expand its restrictive measures targeting DPRK nuclear-,

weapons of mass destruction- and ballistic missile-related programmes. These additional measures include the following:

(a) In the trade sector: a prohibition on importing petroleum products and luxury goods from the DPRK, a prohibition on the supply, sale or transfer to the DPRK of additional items, materials and equipment relating to dual-use goods and technology and a ban on any public financial support for trade with the DPRK;

(b) In the financial sector: a prohibition on transfers of funds to and from the DPRK, unless for certain predefined purposes and authorized in advance;

(c) In terms of investment: a prohibition on all investment by the DPRK in the European Union and a prohibition on investment by European Union nationals or entities in the mining, refining and chemical sectors, as well as in any entities engaged in the illegal programmes of the DPRK;

(d) In the transport sector: a prohibition on any aircraft operated by DPRK carriers or originating in the DPRK from landing in, taking off from or overflying European Union territory and a prohibition on any vessel owned, operated or crewed by the DPRK from entering European Union ports.

As indicated above, restrictive measures against the DPRK were introduced by the European Union nearly 10 years ago. The existing measures implement all Security Council resolutions adopted following DPRK nuclear tests and launches using ballistic missile technology and already include additional autonomous measures. Prohibitions on the export and import of arms, goods and technology that could contribute to nuclear-, weapons of mass destruction- and ballistic missile-related programmes, as well as other restrictions in the financial, trade and transport sectors, were already in force.

Moreover, it should be noted that any activity potentially related to the DPRK is subject to enhanced scrutiny by competent national authorities such as customs services and border guards, acting within their statutory remit. Poland also has in place a relevant system of licensing and control for both dual-use items and strategic goods. In addition, financial market entities follow the statements issued by the Financial Action Task Force identifying the DPRK as a high-risk and non-cooperative jurisdiction, and in order to mitigate the risk, they apply enhanced due diligence measures to global transactions that might, even indirectly, be linked with the DPRK.

Taking into consideration the aforementioned, Poland firmly believes that it is acting fully in line with international obligations. It should be underscored that Polish authorities analyse any possible additional steps that may by undertaken at the national and international levels to strengthen measures imposed against the DPRK.

United Nations S/AC.49/2016/17

Security Council

Distr.: General
2 June 2016

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Letter dated 2 June 2016 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Singapore to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

I refer to paragraph 40 of Security Council resolution 2270 (2016), in which the Council requested States to report on the measures that they had taken to implement the provisions specified therein.

In that regard, I have the honour to submit the national report of the Government of the Republic of Singapore on the measures taken to implement the provisions of Security Council resolution 2270 (2016) (see annex).

(*Signed*) Joseph Teo
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

16-10867 (E) 130716

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 2 June 2016 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Singapore to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Report of Singapore on the implementation of Security Council resolution 2270 (2016)

1. In paragraph 40 of Security Council resolution 2270 (2016), adopted on 2 March 2016, the Council called upon all States to report to it within 90 days of the adoption of the resolution, and thereafter upon request by the Committee, on concrete measures that they had taken to implement effectively the provisions of the resolution. It also requested the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1874 (2009), in cooperation with other sanctions monitoring groups of the United Nations, to continue its efforts to assist States in preparing and submitting such reports in a timely manner. The present report describes the steps taken by Singapore to effectively implement those measures.

Legislative framework

2. Singapore has taken note of the adoption of resolution 2270 (2016) and is committed to the implementation of the provisions contained therein. Singapore has the necessary legislative framework in place to meet its obligations under the resolution. This section expands upon the specific measures that have been given effect under Singapore's national laws and regulations. For a detailed description of its legislation, please refer to the national reports of Singapore on the implementation of resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009) and 2094 (2013) (see S/AC.49/2006/9, S/AC.49/2009/24 and S/AC.49/2013/3).

Measures given effect under the Strategic Goods (Control) Act and the Regulation of Imports and Exports Act

3. The Strategic Goods (Control) Act and the Regulation of Imports and Exports Act, along with related regulations, allow Singapore to implement the paragraphs of resolution 2270 (2016) relating to the transfer, brokering and inspection of sanctioned items by controlling the export, re-export, trans-shipment, transit and brokering of strategic goods and items prohibited for transfer to and from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. This includes controls on intangible transfers of technology and a "catch-all" provision that prohibits the export, trans-shipment or transit of items which are not included in the control list, but which are intended or likely to be used in connection with a relevant activity. Relevant activity is defined under the Strategic Goods (Control) Act as the development, production, handling, operation, maintenance, storage, detection, identification or dissemination of any nuclear, chemical or biological weapon; or missiles which are capable of delivering any such weapon.

4. Singapore is in the process of updating its list of prohibited items in the Seventh Schedule of the Regulation of Imports and Exports Regulations to include additional items prohibited under paragraphs 6, 8, 27, 29, 30 and 39 of resolution 2270 (2016), including but not limited to gold, titanium ore, vanadium ore and rare earth minerals. Singapore has completed its review and update of its existing list of luxury goods prohibited for transfer to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The new prohibition list includes all the items specified in annex IV to resolution 2094 (2013) and annex V to resolution 2270 (2016) and will come into effect after legal vetting.

5. The Strategic Goods (Control) Act and the Regulation of Imports and Exports Act contain the powers necessary for authorized officers to search premises and conveyances in situations where the contravention of relevant provisions of the two Acts, including provisions implementing relevant paragraphs of resolution 2270 (2016), is suspected. In addition, the Maritime and Port Authority Act empowers the port master to refuse port entry to any vessel, if necessary, which may extend to situations covered by paragraph 22 of resolution 2270 (2016).

Measures given effect under the Monetary Authority of Singapore (Sanctions — Democratic People's Republic of Korea) Regulations 2009 and the Monetary Authority of Singapore (Freezing of Assets of Persons — Democratic People's Republic of Korea) Regulations 2009

6. The Monetary Authority of Singapore has the mandate to make its own regulations under the Monetary Authority of Singapore Act to give effect to the finance-related provisions of Security Council resolutions. The requirement for financial institutions to freeze the assets and funds of the newly designated individuals/entities pursuant to paragraph 10 of resolution 2270 (2016) has been automatically incorporated into the relevant Monetary Authority of Singapore Regulations.

7. The Monetary Authority of Singapore is also in the process of updating the Monetary Authority of Singapore (Sanctions — Democratic People's Republic of Korea) Regulations 2009 and the Monetary Authority of Singapore (Freezing of Assets of Persons — Democratic People's Republic of Korea) Regulations 2009 to give full effect to the finance-related provisions of paragraphs 6, 12, 20, 27, 29, 30 and 32 to 39 of resolution 2270 (2016), including the prohibitions against financial transactions related to the transfer of gold, specified minerals, arms and related material with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In practice, financial institutions in Singapore already comply with paragraphs 33 to 35 of resolution 2270 (2016), given that they have no operations in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea or dealings with banks of that country.

Measures given effect under the Immigration Act

8. The Immigration Act sets the legal boundaries for the movement of persons into and out of Singapore. Under section 7 of the Act, only citizens of Singapore have an automatic right of entry into Singapore. Under section 6, unless exempted by an order made under section 56, all persons other than a citizen of Singapore must be issued a valid pass before they are allowed entry. As part of entry procedures, they are screened against the Immigration and Checkpoint Authority's system during entry clearance. Nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who are persons designated under resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013) and 2270 (2016) will be denied entry and returned to their last port of embarkation, in accordance with international practice. In order to better regulate the flow of nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea entering Singapore, Singapore is in the process of imposing visa requirements on all such nationals entering the country.

Measures given effect under the United Nations Act

9. The United Nations Act enables Singapore to give effect to binding decisions of the Security Council through secondary legislation in areas not covered by existing legislation without the need to enact additional primary legislation. Singapore is assessing whether there is a need to update the United Nations (Sanctions — Democratic People's Republic of Korea) Regulations to give effect to the binding provisions of resolution 2270 (2016) that may not already be covered by the above-mentioned pieces of legislation and other institutional measures.

Measures given effect by other means

Identification and expulsion of diplomats and individuals

10. Paragraphs 13, 14 and 15 of resolution 2270 (2016) require the expulsion of diplomats and nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and foreign individuals who are found to be working on behalf of, or at the direction of a designated individual or entity. Singapore has policies and processes in place, pursuant to immigration legislation, to expel individuals who are found to have contravened domestic law and regulations, including the regulations cited in the present report.

Specialized training for nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

11. Paragraphs 5, 6, 9 and 17 of resolution 2270 (2016) require States to prevent any knowledge transfer to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea or nationals of that country through specialized training that could contribute to its nuclear programme or other related arms programmes. Singapore does not engage in the training of nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in areas that are prohibited under resolution 2270 (2016).

Inspection of cargo

12. Paragraph 18 of resolution 2270 (2016) requires States to inspect all cargo of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea within or transiting through their territory that has originated in that country or that is destined for it. Prior to the adoption of resolution 2270 (2016), Singapore already required goods intended for import from or export to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to be declared in advance to its Customs Authority. Singapore is reviewing its regulatory regime to increase the oversight of goods of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that are trans-shipped or transited through Singapore, so as to facilitate efforts by the Singapore authorities to carry out any necessary inspections to fulfil its obligations.

Leasing and registering of vessels

13. Paragraphs 19 and 20 of the resolution require all States to prohibit the Democratic People's Republic of Korea or designated entities from leasing vessels or aircraft and require all States to deregister any vessels owned by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, as well as prevent their nationals/entities within their jurisdiction from registering vessels in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Maritime and Port Authority issued a circular on 12 April 2016 to inform and advise the shipping community to comply with resolution 2270 (2016). Singapore has also conducted extensive outreach programmes by explaining to the shipping

community how resolution 2270 (2016) will affect their operations. Singapore is in the process of verifying the ownership of the ships in its registry and will deregister any vessels owned by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Raising awareness of Security Council resolution 2270 (2016)

14. The Singapore authorities have proactively engaged business owners and other relevant entities to remind them of existing and new restrictions that have been imposed on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Singapore authorities have also reached out to individual businesses involved in trade with entities linked to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to advise them to abide by the restrictions imposed by resolution 2270 (2016).

15. Singapore takes its obligations under resolution 2270 (2016) seriously. Singapore will continue to assess and update its national legislation and regulations regularly to ensure that it is able to implement resolution 2270 (2016) fully and effectively.

United Nations S/AC.49/2016/18

Security Council

Distr.: General
3 June 2016

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Note verbale dated 1 June 2016 from the Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations has the honour to submit the following information on the national measures taken with a view to implementing the provisions of Security Council resolution 2270 (2016), in accordance with paragraph 40 of the resolution.

According to Law 92/1967 on the implementation of Security Council resolutions, any resolution that, based on Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations, is mandatory for Member States under Article 25 of the Charter is: (a) published in the Official Gazette by a decision of the Minister for Foreign Affairs; and (b) is implemented by virtue of a presidential decree. Such decree further specifies the prohibitions provided for in the resolution and the measures that are necessary for its implementation. Any violation of the provisions of the aforementioned presidential decree is subject to imprisonment of up to five years or to a fine, or both.

As far as resolution 2270 (2016) is concerned, Ministerial Decision No. F4980/AS21343 was issued and published in the Official Gazette on 18 May 2016 and the relevant presidential decree is under way to be issued.

Moreover, the Bank of Greece has issued the relevant instructions to all Greek banking institutions, in order for them to implement the provisions of resolution 2270 (2016).

For its part, the Greek authority responsible for combating money laundering and the financing of terrorism has informed all Greek entities concerned of the adoption of resolution 2270 (2016) and has instructed them to strictly implement the sanctions contained therein.

In addition, Greek customs authorities and Greek coast guard authorities, via the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Insular Policy, have been advised as to the provisions of resolution 2270 (2016) and have been instructed to start implementing them immediately.

Furthermore, the Hellenic Chamber of Shipping and the union of Greek shipowners have also been advised as to the provisions of resolution 2270 (2016).

These measures complement and reinforce those already in place following Security Council resolutions 1695 (2006), 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013) and 2094 (2013), for which the respective presidential decrees 151/2007, 85/2009, 13/2013, 132/2014 and 6/2015 have been issued.

Finally, as a European Union member State, Greece is also bound by Council Regulation (EU) 2016/682 of 29 April 2016 and Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/476 of 31 March 2016, which have been adopted with a view to implementing the latest United Nations sanctions against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

United Nations S/AC.49/2016/19

Security Council

Distr.: General
3 June 2016
English
Original: Russian

Note verbale dated 27 May 2016 from the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) and, in accordance with paragraph 40 of Security Council resolution 2270 (2016), has the honour to inform him that the Russian Federation is fully complying with its provisions.

A draft decree of the President of the Russian Federation on implementation of the aforementioned resolution has been prepared by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and is currently under consideration by the ministries and departments concerned. On the date of adoption of the resolution — 2 March 2016 — the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation informed the country's executive authorities that the provisions of the resolution shall apply in the territory of the Russian Federation until the issuance of the presidential decree. In addition, the Central Bank of the Russian Federation has issued an information circular instructing Russian banks to comply with paragraphs 33-36 of the resolution, relating to the corresponding restrictions on inter-bank cooperation with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

16-11769 (E) 120716 120716

Please recycle

United Nations S/AC.49/2016/20

Security Council

Distr.: General
3 June 2016

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Note verbale dated 3 June 2016 from the Permanent Mission of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Cyprus to the United Nations has the honour to transmit herewith the report of the Government of Cyprus pursuant to paragraph 40 of resolution 2270 (2016) (see annex).

16-10887 (E) 260716

Please recycle

Annex to the note verbale dated 3 June 2016 from the Permanent Mission of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

General

At the outset, the Republic of Cyprus would like to reaffirm that the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, as well as their means of delivery, constitutes a threat to international peace and security. The Republic of Cyprus would also like to express its grave concern at the nuclear test conducted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (the DPRK) on 6 January 2016, in violation of Security Council resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013) and 2094 (2013).

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cyprus, within the framework of its competences, informed the relevant departments and authorities of the Republic of Cyprus on 3 March 2016 of the adoption of Security Council resolution 2270 (2016), emphasizing, inter alia, the requirement for concrete measures to be undertaken for the effective implementation of the provisions of Security Council resolution 2270 (2016).

Asset freeze

On 10 March 2016, the Central Bank of Cyprus[1] notified all supervised entities in the Republic of Cyprus about the adoption of Security Council resolution 2270 (2016), as well as of Commission implementing regulation (EU) 2016/315 of 4 March 2016 amending Council regulation (EC) No 329/2007 concerning restrictive measures against the DPRK. The Central Bank of Cyprus, underlined, inter alia, the requirement to take all measures necessary for the immediate implementation of the provisions included in the above-mentioned Security Council resolution and Commission implementing regulation.

Travel ban

The Republic of Cyprus competent authorities, namely, the Cyprus Police[2] and the Aliens and Immigration Service, have taken all measures necessary to include in the national stop list database all the information on individuals designated in annex I to Security Council resolution 2270 (2016).

---

[1] The Central Bank of Cyprus is the competent authority for the monitoring and supervision of the activities of credit institutions, including cooperative credit institutions, payment institutions and electronic money institutions which are subject to the jurisdiction of the Republic of Cyprus, for the purpose of implementing the decisions and regulations of the Council of the European Union (restrictive measures) and the Security Council (sanctions).

[2] Joint competent authority for (a) the implementation of the prohibitions/restrictions of entry and transit within the territory of the Republic of Cyprus or transit through it by persons who are named in the appendices of the relevant Security Council resolutions (sanctions) and the decisions and regulations of the Council of the European Union (restrictive measures) and (b) for the updating of the database with respect to persons who are named in the appendices of the relevant Security Council resolutions (sanctions) and the decisions and regulations of the Council of the European Union (restrictive measures) and are subject to restrictions of entry and transit within the territory of the Republic of Cyprus or transit through it (stop list).

Radioactive materials

The Republic of Cyprus, as a member State of the European Union and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) fully adheres to the European acquis and the IAEA standards, with respect to the import, export and transit of radioactive materials. Strict measures are being applied with concern to the transfer of all such materials, including the export, import or transit of materials to and from DPRK. These measures (licensing and inspection) are in full compliance with all the relevant Security Council resolutions on DPRK.

Weapons of mass destruction

Among the activities of the Cyprus Department of Customs and Excise[3] is the combating of illicit trafficking of weapons, explosives and weapons of mass destruction, including biological and chemical ones. In this framework, the Cyprus Department of Customs and Excise issues circulars addressed to its staff providing detailed information and instructions to be extremely careful when carrying out their checks so that the implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions on the DPRK, as well as European Union regulations and/or decisions, is ensured.

Military equipment/dual-use goods

The competent authorities of the Republic of Cyprus, namely, the Customs and Excise Department, the Department of Merchant Shipping and the Cyprus Police (Port and Marine Police Unit,[4] Directorate of Airports Security)[5] have taken all measures necessary to prevent the direct/indirect transfer of weapons, ammunition or any kind of equipment related to military activities, as provided by the relevant Security Council resolutions on the DPRK. In this framework, vessels undergo regular checks as part of the standard practice followed by the competent authorities of the Republic of Cyprus.

It should also be noted that the competent authorities of the Republic of Cyprus have not received any applications for exports of military equipment or dual use to the DPRK. In the event that such applications are submitted, the relevant Security Council resolutions on the DPRK will be taken into due consideration during the processing of such applications.

Maritime transport

In the field of maritime transport, the following measures have been undertaken for the purposes of compliance with the Security Council sanctions and European Union restrictive measures against the DPRK:

[3] Joint competent authority for carrying out checks at entry and exit points of the Republic of Cyprus, at customs precincts and generally within the customs territory, on persons, baggage, goods and means of transport for the detection of trading/transport of goods, materials and technologies whose transfer, import and/or export is prohibited pursuant to the Security Council sanctions and European Union restrictive measures.

[4] Joint competent authority for the checking, within its competence, of passing boats and vessels if there is information that they contain items whose supply, sale, transportation, transfer, import or export is prohibited under the Security Council sanctions and European Union restrictive measures.

[5] Responsible for the security of commercial aviation.

National Shipping Legislation

The Council of Ministers issued, under section 3 of the Cyprus Ships (Prohibition of Transportation) Laws of 1966 and 1971, the prohibition order P.I. 330/2013[6] which deals with the prohibition of transportation aspect of the sanctions imposed against DPRK by Security Council resolutions, as well as by European Union instruments.

Specifically, P.I. 330/2013 implements Security Council resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009) and 2094 (2013), as well as decision 2013/183/CFSP of the Council of the European Union of 22 April 2013, as amended or replaced and regulation (EC) no. 329/2007 of the Council of the European Union of 27 March 2007, as amended or replaced, so as to prohibit the transportation by Cyprus ships of arms and related materiel and luxury goods to and from the DPRK.

Circulars issued by the Director of the Department of Merchant Shipping

Following the adoption by the United Nations and the European Union of sanctions/restrictive measures, the Director of the Department of Merchant Shipping (DMS) issued the following circulars, which are currently in force:

DMS Circular No. 6/2010. DMS Circular No. 6/2010, dealing with bunkering or other servicing of vessels or ship supply services, suspicious cargo inspections as well as seizure and disposal of prohibited cargo;

DMS Circular No. 18/2011. DMS Circular No. 18/2011, outlining the provisions of P.I. 151/2011 as well as dealing with cargo information and inspection and bunkering or other services;

DMS Circular No. 13/2013. DMS Circular No. 13/2013, outlining the newly introduced restrictive measures by virtue of:

(a) Security Council resolutions 2087 (2013) and 2094 (2013);

(b) Decision 2013/88/CFSP of the Council of the European Union of 18 February 2013 repealing its Decision 2010/800/CFSP;

(c) Regulation (EU) No. 296/2013 of the Council of the European Union of 26 March 2013 amending its regulation (EC) no. 329/2007.

DMS Circular No. 18/2013. DMS Circular No. 18/2013, providing an updated and consolidated summary of the restrictive measures imposed by the following European Union and United Nations instruments currently in force against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea:

(a) Security Council resolutions 2087 (2013) and 2094 (2013);

(b) Decision 2013/183/CFSP of the Council of the European Union repealing its decision 2010/800/CFSP;

(c) Regulation (EC) No. 329/2007 of the Council of the European Union, as amended.

[6] Published in the Official Gazette of the Republic No. 4718, Supplement III (I), dated 27.09.2013.

The circular covers the following aspects:

(a) Prohibition of transportation of arms and related materiel, luxury goods, gold and precious metals and diamonds, DPRK denominated banknotes and coinage;

(b) Cargo information and inspection, bunkering and other services;

(c) Insurance and reinsurance regarding prohibited cargo.

DMS Circular No. 44/2014. DMS Circular No. 44/2014, dealing with the inclusion of certain entities into the list of targeted entities by virtue of:

(a) Decision 2014/700/CFSP of the Council of the European Union amending its decision 2013/183/CFSP;

(b) Commission implementing regulation (EU) No. 1059/2014 amending regulation (EC) No. 329/2007.

DMS Circular No. 11/2016. DMS Circular No. 11/2016, providing an updated and consolidated summary of the restrictive measures imposed by the following United Nations and European Union instruments currently in force against the DPRK and notifying of the adoption of:

(a) Security Council resolution 2270 (2016);

(b) Decisions (CFSP) 2016/319, 2016/475 and 2016/476 of the Council of the European Union amending its decision 2013/183/CFSP;

(c) Regulations (EU) No. 2016/315 and 2016/465 amending its regulation (EC) No. 329/2007.

The circular covers the following aspects:

(a) Prohibition of transportation of arms and related materiel, luxury goods, gold and precious metals and diamonds, DPRK denominated banknotes and coinage, gold, titanium ore, vanadium ore and rare minerals, coal, iron and iron ore, aviation fuel;

(b) Cargo information and inspection, bunkering and other services;

(c) Leasing or chartering vessels;

(d) Registration/deletion of vessels;

(e) Insurance and reinsurance regarding prohibited cargo.

The above-mentioned circulars are available from the Department of Merchant Shipping website (www.shipping.gov.cy).

Consolidation of measures by virtue of new prohibition order/national legislation

For the sake of clarity, a new prohibition order has been drafted in order to consolidate all prohibition of transportation by Cyprus ships measures. The draft prohibition order is currently before the Law Office of the Attorney General for legal vetting and is expected to be issued by the Council of Ministers in September-October 2016.

The prohibition order seeks to implement the following instruments:

(a) Security Council resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2094 (2013) and 2270 (2016);

(b) Decision 2013/183/CFSP of the Council of the European Union as lastly amended by its decision (CFSP) 2016/476 and as may be amended or replaced from time to time;

(c) Regulation (EC) No. 329/2007 of the Council of the European Union as lastly amended by regulation (EU) No. 2016/465 and as may be amended or replaced from time to time.

Ocean Maritime Management vessels

The Cyprus Ports Authority has informed all its relevant departments about the vessels controlled or operated by Ocean Maritime Management, as set out in annex III to Security Council resolution 2270 (2016), as well as about the decision dated 21 March 2016 of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1718 (2006) to remove the four vessels indicated in the aforementioned annex to Security Council resolution 2270 (2016), in order to proceed with an update of the relevant list.

Civil aviation

Upon receiving an application from an operator of DPRK or an operator that flies from or to a DPRK airport (International Civil Aviation Code ZK) for a flight through the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus or landing at one of the international airports of the Republic of Cyprus, the Department of Civil Aviation of the Republic of Cyprus, before granting such permission, if needed, requests more details of the specific flight, in order to check compliance with Security Council resolution 2270 (2016). Flights found to violate the aforementioned Security Council resolution are denied access to the National Airspace and/or the international airports of the Republic of Cyprus.

In conclusion, it should be reiterated that the Republic of Cyprus is committed to the effective implementation of the sanctions regime imposed pursuant to Security Council resolution 2270 (2016).

The table below sets out the implementation by the Republic of Cyprus of certain measures with respect to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea imposed by the Security Council in its resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013) and 2270 (2016).

Optional checklist: measures contained in Security Council resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013) and 2270 (2016) relevant to Member States' national implementation reports

Concrete measures, procedures, legislation, regulations or policies adopted in order to:	*Yes/no*	*Measures in detail*	*Additional information*	*Remarks*
1. Prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to DPRK of: (Fact sheet sects. I to IV, X and XII)[a]	Yes	The Cyprus Department of Customs and Excise has issued a circular addressed to its staff providing detailed information and instructions to be extremely careful when carrying out their checks so that the implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions on the DPRK, as well as European Union regulations and/or decisions, is ensured.	Cyprus Department of Customs and Excise circular concerning restrictive measures against the DPRK (circular No. 14 of 2016).	The same applies for ! (a), 1 (b), 1 (c), 1 (d), 1 (e) and 1 (f).
(a) All arms and related materiel	Yes	Arms and related material are controlled by national legislation, which is based on common position 2008/944/CFSP of the Council of the European Union, defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment. The legislation in force provides, inter alia, that Security Council resolutions are taken into account before a decision is made regarding the approval or rejection of an export application.		The Republic of Cyprus, as a member State of the European Union and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) fully adheres to the European acquis and the IAEA standards, with respect to the import, export and transit of radioactive materials. Strict measures are being applied with concern to the transfer of all such materials, including export, import or transit of materials to/from DPRK. These measures (licensing and inspection) are in full compliance with all the relevant Security Council resolutions on DPRK.
(b) Nuclear, ballistic missile or other weapons of mass destruction-related items or technology[b]	Yes	Department of Merchant Shipping (DMS) circular No. 11/2016 Prohibition Order P.I. 330/2013 The export of nuclear, ballistic, missile or other weapons of mass destruction-related items or technology is controlled by national legislation, which is based on Security	P.I. 330/2013 adopted under The Cyprus Ships (Prohibition of Transportation) Laws of 1966-1971 (Law	

Concrete measures, procedures, legislation, regulations or policies adopted in order to:	*Yes/no*	*Measures in detail*	*Additional information*	*Remarks*
		Council resolution 1540 (2004) and regulation 428/2009 of the Council of the European Union setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items. DMS Circular No. 11/2016 P.I. 330/2013 In order to prevent the direct or indirect transfer of weapons, ammunition or any kind of equipment related to military activities, the Port and Marine Police conducts regular checks on ships as part of the standard practice followed by the competent authorities of the Republic of Cyprus. The Directorate of Airports Security undertakes checks with regard to cargo (that was not outsourced to private companies). The standing order is to detect any item that may compromise the security of the flight. The security control systems within the premises of the airports of the Republic of Cyprus (according to European Union security standards) may detect explosives and any other items that may put the flight in peril. All checked-in luggage passes through an automated system, Hot Baggage Screening, which detects items that may compromise the security of the flight. If there are reasonable grounds to believe that banned material will go through, the system settings will be modified and	26/66 as amended with Law 53/1971).	Overall competence regarding cargo transport controls (description of goods and origin or destination checks) as well as determining the legality of the cargo, is vested in the Customs and Excise Department. The Cyprus Police (Port and Marine Police and the Directorate of Airport Security) undertake the necessary measures according to the decisions and regulations by the competent authority (Civil Aviation and/or the Customs and Excise Department). The checks of the cargo are conducted with the cooperation of the Customs and Excise Department.

Concrete measures, procedures, legislation, regulations or policies adopted in order to:	*Yes/no*	*Measures in detail*	*Additional information*	*Remarks*
		all luggage will be X-rayed. With regard to cabin luggage, everything is manually screened (X-rayed).		
(c) Luggage goods	Yes	The Directorate of Airports Security undertakes checks with regard to cargo (that was not outsourced to private companies). The standing order is to detect any item that may compromise the security of the flight. The security control systems within the premises of the airports of the Republic of Cyprus (according to European Union Security Standards) may detect explosives and any other items that may put the flight in peril. All checked-in luggage passes through an automated system, Hot Baggage Screening, which detects items that may compromise the security of the flight. If there are reasonable grounds to believe that banned material will go through, the system settings will be modified and all luggage will be X-rayed. With regard to cabin luggage, everything is manually screened (X-rayed). DMS Circular No. 11/2016 P.I. 330/2013		The Directorate of Airport Security proceeds with checks according to the regulations of the competent authority (Civil Aviation and/or the Customs and Excise Department). The checks of the cargo are conducted with the cooperation of the Customs and Excise Department.
(d) Any item that could contribute to prohibited programmes or activities or evasion of sanctions;	Yes	DMS Circular No. 11/2016 P.I. 330/2013		
(e) Prohibited items for repair, servicing, refurbishing, testing, reverse-engineering, and marketing, regardless of whether ownership or control is transferred.	Yes	Arms and related material are controlled by national legislation, which is based on common position 2008/944/CFSP of the Council of the		

Concrete measures, procedures, legislation, regulations or policies adopted in order to:	*Yes/no*	*Measures in detail*	*Additional information*	*Remarks*
		European Union, defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment. The legislation in force provides, inter alia, that Security Council resolutions are taken into account before a decision is made regarding the approval or rejection of an export application. The export of nuclear, ballistic, missile or other weapons of mass destruction-related items or technology is controlled by national legislation, which is based on Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) and regulation 428/2009 of the Council of the European Union setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items.		
(f) Aviation fuel, including aviation gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, and kerosene-type rocket fuel, unless the Committee approves in advance on an exceptional case-by-case basis the transfer to the DPRK of such products for verified essential humanitarian needs subject to arrangement for effective monitoring of delivery and use. These measures shall not apply with respect to the sale or supply of aviation fuel to civilian passenger aircrafts outside the DPRK exclusively for consumption during its flight to the DPRK and its return flight.	Yes	DMS Circular No. 11/2016 (This aspect is included in a new prohibition order, to be issued in the coming weeks. The draft order is currently before the Law Office of the Attorney General of the Republic of Cyprus for legal vetting).		

Concrete measures, procedures, legislation, regulations or policies adopted in order to:	*Yes/no*	*Measures in detail*	*Additional information*	*Remarks*
2. Prohibit the procurement from DPRK of: (Fact sheets sects. I to IV, and XI to XII)[a]				
(a) All arms and related materiel;	**Yes**	**In order to prevent the direct or indirect transfer of weapons, ammunition or any kind of equipment related to military activities:** **The Port and Marine Police conducts regular checks on ships as part of the standard practice followed by the competent authorities of the Republic of Cyprus.** **The Directorate of Airports Security undertakes checks with regard to cargo (where not outsourced to private companies). The standing order is to detect any item that may compromise the security of the flight. The security control systems within the premises of the airports of the Republic of Cyprus (according to European Union Security Standards), may detect explosives and any other items that may put the flight in peril. All checked-in luggage passes through an automated system, Hot Baggage Screening, which detects items that may compromise the security of the flight. If there are reasonable grounds to believe that banned material will go through, the system settings will be modified and all luggage will be X-rayed. With regard to cabin luggage, everything is manually screened (X-rayed).** **DMS Circular No. 11/2016 P.I. 330/2013**	**The overall competence regarding cargo transport controls (description of goods and origin or destination checks) as well as for determining the legality of the cargo, is vested in the Customs and Excise Department.** **The Cyprus Police (Port and Marine Police and the Directorate of Airport Security) undertake the necessary measures according to the decisions taken by the competent authority (Civil Aviation and/or the Customs and Excise Department).** **The checks of the cargo are conducted with the cooperation of the Customs and Excise Department.**	
(b) Nuclear, ballistic missile or other weapons of mass destruction-related items or technology;	**Yes**			

Concrete measures, procedures, legislation, regulations or policies adopted in order to:	*Yes/no*	*Measures in detail*	*Additional information*	*Remarks*
(c) Any item that could contribute to prohibited programmes or activities or evasion of sanctions;	Yes	DMS Circular No. 11/2016 P.I. 330/2013		
(d) Prohibited items for repair, servicing, refurbishing, testing, reverse-engineering, and marketing, regardless of whether ownership or control is transferred;				The term used in relevant Security Council resolutions is "affirms" instead of "decides" which constitutes a non-binding provision.
(e) Coal, iron, iron ore, gold, titanium ore, vanadium ore, and rare earth minerals. These measures shall not apply with respect to: (a) Coal that the procuring State confirms on the basis of credible information has originated outside the DPRK and was transported through the DPRK solely for export from the Port of Rajin (Rason) provided that the State notifies the Committee in advance, and such transactions are unrelated to generating revenue for the DPRK's nuclear or ballistic missile programmes or other activities prohibited by the resolutions; (b) Coal, iron or iron ore transactions that are determined to be exclusively for livelihood purposes and unrelated to generating revenue for the DPRK's nuclear or ballistic missile programmes or other activities prohibited by the resolutions.	Yes	DMS Circular No. 11/2016 (This aspect is included in a new prohibition order to be issued in the coming weeks. The draft order is currently before the Law Office of the Attorney General of the Republic of Cyprus for legal vetting).		
3. Prevent the transfer to or from DPRK of financial transactions, technical training, advice, services (including brokering or other intermediary services) and assistance related to: (Fact sheet sect. IV)[a]				

Concrete measures, procedures, legislation, regulations or policies adopted in order to:	*Yes/no*	*Measures in detail*	*Additional information*	*Remarks*
(a) All arms and related materiel;				
(b) Nuclear, ballistic missile or other weapons of mass destruction-related items or technology;	Yes			The Republic of Cyprus, as a member State of the European Union and IAEA fully adheres to the European acquis and the IAEA standards, with respect to the import, export and transit of radioactive materials. Strict measures are being applied with concern to the transfer of all such materials, including export, import or transit of materials to and from DPRK. These measures (licensing and inspection) are in full compliance with all the relevant Security Council resolutions on DPRK.
(c) Any item that could contribute to prohibited programmes or activities or evasion of sanctions;				
(d) Engagement in the hosting of trainers, advisers or other officials for the purpose of military-, paramilitary- or police-related training.				
4. Prohibit the transfer of any items if a designated individual or entity[c] is the originator, intended recipient or facilitator of the item's transfer; in accordance with its national legal processes, freeze funds, other financial assets and economic resources	Yes	On 10 March 2016, the Central Bank of Cyprus notified all supervised entities in the Republic of Cyprus about the adoption of Security Council resolution 2270 (2016), as well as of Commission implementing		

Concrete measures, procedures, legislation, regulations or policies adopted in order to:	*Yes/no*	*Measures in detail*	*Additional information*	*Remarks*
owned or controlled by, and ensure that none are made available to benefit designated individuals or entities, entities of the Government of the DPRK or the Worker's Party of Korea, those acting on their behalf or at their direction and entities owned or controlled by them (Fact sheet sects. III and VII).[a]		regulation (EU) 2016/315 of 4 March 2016, amending Council regulation (EC) No 329/2007 concerning restrictive measures against the DPRK. The Central Bank of Cyprus underlined, inter alia, the requirement to take all necessary measures for the immediate implementation of the provisions included in the above-mentioned Security Council resolution and Commission implementing regulation.		
5. Prevent entry or transit of designated individuals together with their family members, of any individual working on behalf or at the direction of a designated individual or entity or violating the sanctions or assisting in their evasion. The travel ban does not apply to designated individuals and entities when the Committee determines on a case-by-case basis that such travel is justified on the grounds of humanitarian need, including religious obligations, or the Committee concludes that an exemption would further the objectives of the resolutions. States can submit requests for exemptions from the travel ban for designated individuals and entities following the instructions set out in the Committee Guidelines. Expel such an individual for the purpose of repatriation to the DPRK or to the individual's state of nationality consistent with applicable national and international law, provided that these measures shall not impede the transit of representative of the	Yes	In order to prevent the entry or transit of designated individuals, all the information on individuals designated pursuant to the relevant Security Council resolutions on the DPRK is included in the national stop list database.		

Concrete measures, procedures, legislation, regulations or policies adopted in order to:	*Yes/no*	*Measures in detail*	*Additional information*	*Remarks*
Government of the DPRK to the United Nations Headquarters or other United Nations facilities to conduct United Nations business. These measures shall not apply with respect to a particular individual of: • The presence of the individual is required for fulfilment of judicial process • The presence of the individual is required exclusively for medical, safety or other humanitarian purposes • The Committee has determined on a case-by-case basis that the expulsion of the individual would be contrary to the objectives of the resolutions (Fact sheet sects. V and VIII)[a]				
6. Financial measures: (Fact sheet sect. IX)[a] (a) Prevent provision of financial services, or transfer of any financial or other assets or resources, including bulk cash and gold and through cash and gold couriers, which could contribute to DPRK's prohibited programmes or activities, or to the evasion of sanctions, and exercise enhanced vigilance in this regard;				
(b) Prohibit DPRK banks from opening and operation of new branches, subsidiaries, or representative offices; establishing new joint ventures; or taking an ownership interest in or establishing or maintaining correspondent relationships with banks in a State's jurisdiction or within its territory, unless such transactions have been approved by the Committee in advance;				

Concrete measures, procedures, legislation, regulations or policies adopted in order to:	*Yes/no*	*Measures in detail*	*Additional information*	*Remarks*
(c) Prohibit financial institutions from opening representative offices or subsidiaries or banking accounts in the DPRK;				
(d) Prohibit States from having representative offices, subsidiaries or banking accounts in the DPRK, if State has credible information that provides reasonable grounds to believe that such financial services could contribute to the prohibited programmes or activities, unless the Committee determines on a case-by-case basis that such offices, subsidiaries or accounts are required for the delivery of humanitarian assistance or the activities of diplomatic missions in the DPRK pursuant to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations or the activities of the United Nations or its specialized agencies or related organizations, or for any other purposes consistent with the resolutions;				
(e) No provision of public and private financial support from within their territories or by persons or entities subject to their jurisdiction for trade with DPRK that could contribute to the DPRK's nuclear or ballistic missile programmes or other activities prohibited by the resolutions.				
7. Prevent new commitments for grants, financial assistance or concessional loans to DPRK, except for humanitarian and developmental purposes, or the promotion of denuclearization (Fact sheet sect. IX(d))[a]				
8. Inspect in the State's territory, including in its airports, seaports and free trade zones, the cargo to or from the DPRK, or brokered	Yes	The local shipping industry has been notified by virtue of DMS circular No. 11/2016.		The RoC, as a member State of the European Union and IAEA, fully

Concrete measures, procedures, legislation, regulations or policies adopted in order to:	*Yes/no*	*Measures in detail*	*Additional information*	*Remarks*
or facilitated by the DPRK or its nationals, or by individuals or entities acting on their behalf, or transported on DPRK flagged vessel or aircraft (Fact sheet sect. XIII)[a]		In order to prevent the direct or indirect transfer of weapons, ammunition or any kind of equipment related to military activities: The Port and Marine Police conducts regular checks on ships as part of the standard practice followed by the competent authorities of the Republic of Cyprus. The Directorate of Airports Security undertakes checks with regard to cargo (that was not outsourced to private companies). The standing order is to detect any item that may compromise the security of the flight. The security control systems within the premises of the airports of the Republic of Cyprus (according to European Union Security Standards) may detect explosives and any other items that may put the flight in peril. All checked-in luggage passes through an automated system, Hot Baggage Screening, which detects items that may compromise the security of the flight. If there are reasonable grounds to believe that banned material will go through, the system settings will be modified and all luggage will be X-rayed. With regard to cabin luggage, everything is manually screened (X-rayed).		adheres to the European acquis and the IAEA standards, with respect to the import, export and transit of radioactive materials. Strict measures are being applied with concern to the transfer of all such materials, including the export, import or transit of materials to and from DPRK. These measures (licensing and inspection) are in full compliance with all the relevant Security Council resolutions on DPRK. The overall competence regarding cargo transport controls (description of goods and origin or destination checks), as well as determining the legality of the cargo, is vested in the Customs and Excise Department. The Cyprus Police (Port and Marine Police and the Directorate of Airport Security) undertake the necessary measures according to the decisions taken by the competent authority, (Civil Aviation and/or the Customs and Excise Department).

Concrete measures, procedures, legislation, regulations or policies adopted in order to:	*Yes/no*	*Measures in detail*	*Additional information*	*Remarks*
				The checks of the cargo are conducted with the cooperation of the Customs and Excise Department.
(a) Under certain conditions and with certain exceptions, inspect vessels on the high seas and prohibit the provision of bunkering services to DPRK vessels if the State has information that provides reasonable grounds to believe their cargo contains prohibited items;	Yes	The local shipping industry has been notified by virtue of DMS circular No. 11/2016.		
(b) Prohibit their nationals and those in their territories from leasing or chartering their flagged vessels or aircraft or providing crew services to the DPRK. As called upon, de-register any vessel that is owned, operated or crewed by the DPRK; not register any such vessel that is de-registered by another Member State. This measure shall not apply with respect to such leasing, chartering or provision of crew services notified to the Committee in advance on a case-by-case basis accompanied by: (a) information demonstrating that such activities are exclusively for livelihood purposes which will not be used by DPRK individuals or entities to generate revenue, and (b) information on measures taken to prevent such activities from contributing to violations of the resolutions;	Yes	DMS circular No. 11/2016. The Registrar of Cyprus Ships performs check controls when, during a ship registration process, there are suspicions/indications that a vessel may be owned/operated by the DPRK.		
(c) Prohibit their nationals, persons subject to their jurisdiction and entities incorporated in their territory or subject to	Yes	The local shipping industry has been notified by virtue of DMS circular No. 11/2016.		

Concrete measures, procedures, legislation, regulations or policies adopted in order to:	*Yes/no*	*Measures in detail*	*Additional information*	*Remarks*
their jurisdiction from registering vessels in the DPRK, obtaining authorization for a vessel to use the DPRK flag, and from owning, leasing, operating, providing any vessel classification, certification or associated service, or insuring any vessel flagged by the DPRK This measure shall not apply to activities notified in advance to the Committee, following provision to the Committee of detailed information on the activities, including the names of individuals and entities involved in them, information demonstrating that such activities are exclusively for livelihood purposes which will not be used by DPRK individuals or entities to generate revenue and on measures taken to prevent such activities from contributing to violations of the resolutions;				
(d) Deny permission to any aircraft to take off from, land in or overfly Member States' territory unless under the condition of landing for inspection, if the State has information that provides reasonable grounds to believe that the aircraft contains prohibited items, except in the case of an emergency landing;	Yes	Check the information of the flight (overflight or landing in Cyprus) and check compliance with Security Council resolution 2270 (2016). Flights found to violate the resolution are denied access to the national airspace and/or the international airports of Cyprus.		
(e) Prohibit the entry into their ports of any vessel if the State has information that provides reasonable grounds to believe the vessel is owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by a designated individual or entity, or contains cargo the supply, sale, transfer or export of which is prohibited by the resolutions, unless entry is required in the case of emergency or in the case of	Yes	The local shipping industry has been notified by virtue of DMS circular No. 11/2016.		

Concrete measures, procedures, legislation, regulations or policies adopted in order to:	*Yes/no*	*Measures in detail*	*Additional information*	*Remarks*
return to its port of origination, or for inspection, or unless the Committee determines in advance that such entry is required for humanitarian purposes or any other purposes consistent with the objectives of resolution 2270 (2016).				
9. Under certain conditions, seize and dispose of prohibited items found during an inspection (Fact sheet sect. XIV)[a]	Yes	The Directorate of Airports Security undertakes checks with regard to cargo (that was not outsourced to private companies). The standing order is to detect any item that may compromise the security of the flight. The security control systems within the premises of the airports of the Republic of Cyprus (according to European Union Security Standards), may detect explosives and any other items that may put the flight in peril. All checked-in luggage passes through an automated system, Hot Baggage Screening, which detects items that may compromise the security of the flight. If there are reasonable grounds to believe that banned material will go through, the system settings will be modified and all luggage will be X-rayed. With regard to cabin luggage, everything is manually screened (X-rayed). The local shipping industry has been notified by virtue of DMS circular No. 11/2016.		The Directorate of Airport Security undertakes all security checks according to European Union security standards (Civil Aviation) and with the cooperation of the Customs and Excise Department.

Concrete measures, procedures, legislation, regulations or policies adopted in order to:	*Yes/no*	*Measures in detail*	*Additional information*	*Remarks*
10. Prevent specialized teaching or training of DPRK nationals within their territories or by their nationals of disciplines which could contribute to the DPRK's prohibited programmes or activities (Fact sheet sect. VI)[a]				

Abbreviations: DPRK, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

[a] Available from https://www.un.org/sc/suborg/sites/www.un.org.sc.suborg/files/fact_sheet_updated_24_may_2016.pdf.

[b] The lists of nuclear-, ballistic missile- and other WMD-related items, materials, equipment, goods and technology, as well as luxury goods, are available from the website of the Committee (www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/1718/materials).

[c] The consolidated list of entities and individuals subject to assets freeze and/or travel ban is available from the website of the Committee (www.un.org/sc/suborg/sites/www.un.org.sc.suborg/files/1718.pdf).

United Nations S/AC.49/2016/21

Security Council

Distr.: General
6 June 2016

Original: English

Note verbale dated 6 June 2016 from the Permanent Mission of Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Bulgaria to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) and, in accordance with paragraph 40 of resolution 2270 (2016), has the honour to transmit herewith the report on the measures taken by the Government of Bulgaria to implement the provisions of resolution 2270 (2016) (see annex).

16-10905 (E) 220716

Please recycle

Annex to the note verbale dated 6 June 2016 from the Permanent Mission of Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Report of Bulgaria to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006), in accordance with paragraph 40 of resolution 2270 (2016)

Bulgaria has been steadfastly undertaking the measures necessary to implement Security Council resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013) and 2270 (2016).

Bulgaria is a co-sponsor of resolution 2270 (2016) and favours its quick implementation.

Bulgaria and the other States members of the European Union have jointly implemented the additional restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea imposed by the Security Council in resolution 2270 (2016).[a] The European Union transposed the resolution into law by adopting:

(a) Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/319 of 4 March 2016 amending Decision 2013/183/CFSP concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which entered into force on 5 March 2016;

(b) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/315 of 4 March 2016 amending Council Regulation (EC) No. 329/2007 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which entered into force on 5 March 2016;

(c) Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/476 of 31 March 2016 amending Decision 2013/183/CFSP concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which entered into force on 1 April 2016;

(d) Council Regulation (EU) 2016/682 of 29 April 2016 amending Regulation (EC) No. 329/2007 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which entered into force on 4 May 2016;

(e) Council Regulation (EU) 2016/569 of 12 April 2016 amending Regulation (EC) No. 329/2007 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which entered into force on 14 April 2016.

In addition to the restrictive measures imposed by resolution 2270 (2016), on 19 May 2016, the European Union extended its autonomous measures by adding 18 persons and one entity to the list of those subject to restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK).

The persons subjected to restrictive measures by this Council Decision are mostly high-ranking military officials involved in key bodies responsible for supporting or promoting the DPRK nuclear-related, ballistic missile-related or other weapons of mass destruction-related programmes. The additional listed entity is involved in the development and operational implementation of ballistic missile-

[a] All legal acts of the European Union are published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

related or other weapons of mass destruction-related programmes. Restrictive measures include travel restrictions and an asset freeze.

The above measures were adopted through:

(a) Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/785 of 19 May 2016 amending Decision 2013/183/CFSP concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which entered into force on 20 May 2016;

(b) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/780 of 19 May 2016 amending Council Regulation (EC) No. 329/2007 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which entered into force on 20 May 2016.

Furthermore, on 27 May 2016, the European Union adopted additional restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that go beyond resolution 2270 (2016). These measures include the following:

(a) In the trade sector: the prohibition of the import of petroleum products and luxury goods from the DPRK and of the supply, sale or transfer to it of additional items, materials and equipment relating to dual-use goods and technology, and a ban on any public financial support for trade with the country;

(b) In the financial sector: the prohibition of the transfer of funds to and from the DPRK, unless for certain predefined purposes and authorized in advance;

(c) In terms of investment: the prohibition of all investment by the DPRK in the European Union and of investment by nationals or entities of the European Union in the mining, refining and chemical industries sectors, as well as in any entities engaged in the illegal programmes of the country;

(d) In the transport sector: the prohibition on any aircraft operated by DPRK carriers or originating from it, from landing in, taking off from or overflying European Union territory, and on any vessel owned, operated or crewed by the country from entering ports in the European Union.

The above measures were adopted through:

(a) Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 of 27 May 2016 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and repealing Decision 2013/183/CFSP, which entered into force on 29 May 2016;

(b) Council Regulation (EU) 2016/841 of 27 May 2016 amending Regulation (EC) No. 329/2007 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which entered into force on 29 May 2016.

The above-mentioned regulations of the European Union are binding in their entirety and applicable to Bulgaria.

Within the scope of its national implementation competence, the State Agency for National Security, which is also responsible for the implementation and control of the restrictive measures against the DPRK has informed all Bulgarian banks of the adoption of resolution 2270 (2016) and instructed them to strictly implement the sanctions contained therein.

The Bulgarian National Bank has published, on its website, the European legal acts and the autonomous criteria of the European Union in determining the

restrictive measures against the DPRK in order to provide timely information for the banks about the latest amendments to the legislation in force. In addition, during the regular on-site inspections, the banks are audited for compliance with European Union legislation concerning customers and transactions to and from the DPRK. In this respect, the relationships established between the inspected bank and a resident of the country are subject to analysis to ascertain if the bank complies with the legal provisions.

The National Customs Agency of Bulgaria, as part of the customs administrations of the States members of the European Union, directly implements the applicable European Union legislation in force concerning the prohibitions and restrictions against the DPRK, persons, entities and bodies associated with the country's nuclear or ballistic missile programmes, and strictly monitors the implementation of the restrictive measures adopted in the context of the Common Foreign and Security Policy of the European Union. In addition, customs officers have the capacity necessary to carry out customs controls of goods subject to restrictions and prohibitions. In view of the strict observance of the restrictive measures against the DPRK in accordance with resolution 2270 (2016) and the subsequent legislative acts of the European Union, detailed instructions have been formulated to facilitate the customs control. Information about the current restrictive measures, adopted in the context of the Common Foreign and Security Policy of the European Union, including the recent changes in the sanctions against the DPRK, is published in due course on the website of the Agency. In addition, the Agency collects the reports by the customs offices on a monthly basis concerning the violations and/or possible problems encountered in the implementation of the sanctions against the DPRK.

United Nations S/AC.49/2016/22

Security Council

Distr.: General
7 June 2016

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Note verbale dated 6 June 2016 from the Permanent Mission of Uganda to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Uganda to the United Nations has the honour to forward a document containing the steps taken by the Government of Uganda with regard to the implementation of Security Council resolution 2270 (2016) (see annex).

16-11269 (E) 050716

Please recycle

Annex to the note verbale dated 6 June 2016 from the Permanent Mission of Uganda to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Measures taken by the Government of Uganda with regard to the implementation of Security Council resolution 2270 (2016)

On 21 July 2008, an agreement between the Ministry of People's Security of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uganda on mutual cooperation was signed. The agreement, among other things, provides for instruction and training to the Ugandan police force in the areas of martial arts, marine rescue, security and technical matters. The particular agreement derived from this mutual cooperation agreement relating to police training will expire at the end of June 2016. The agreement was due for renewal, but, in the light of resolution 2270 (2016), will not be renewed.

Contract No. MOD/016/2004 between the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Uganda and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the provision of military training in martial arts and acrobatics expired on 27 April 2016. It had been due for renewal, but, in the light of resolution 2270 (2016), was not renewed.

Contract No. MOD/029/2007 between the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Uganda and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the provision of training to pilots and technicians of the Uganda Peoples' Defence Forces expires on 20 March 2018. The contract would have been due for renewal upon its expiry. However, in the light of resolution 2270 (2016), it will not be renewed.

In respect of individuals and entities subject to the travel ban and asset freeze, the relevant government authorities have been informed about those individuals and entities and asked to take the action necessary to implement resolution 2270 (2016).

United Nations S/AC.49/2016/23

Security Council

Distr.: General
9 June 2016
English
Original: Spanish

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Note verbale dated 6 June 2016 from the Permanent Mission of Uruguay to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Uruguay to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) and has the honour to refer to its Implementation Assistance Notice No. 2: Guidelines on the Preparation and Submission of National Implementation Reports.

In response to the Committee's request to be provided with relevant and concise information by means of the aforementioned Notice, the Permanent Mission of Uruguay to the United Nations is providing the following information for inclusion in the next report on the implementation of resolution 2270 (2016) on the sanctions regime against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea:

> "The Government of the Eastern Republic of Uruguay, in line with its traditional position of promoting multilateralism, non-proliferation, respect for international law and the peaceful settlement of disputes, is making every effort to take the necessary measures to implement Security Council resolution 2270 (2016).
>
> In this context, with regard to the measures set out in the aforementioned resolution relating to disarmament and non-proliferation, Uruguay has continued to participate actively in international forums aimed at strengthening the multilateral regime in this area and has demonstrated its support for universal and complete disarmament. It has also been a member of the first nuclear-weapon-free zone in the world (Treaty of Tlatelolco) since that zone was established and is not a member of any nuclear suppliers' group. Uruguay was also one of the signatories of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and promptly ratified it, and on 25 September 2014 it deposited its instrument of ratification of the Arms Trade Treaty.
>
> Furthermore, it has not provided the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with or facilitated its acquisition of any kind of arms or related materiel or any items for repair, testing or related services.

16-11285 (E) 130716 130716

Please recycle

With regard to measures to control the entry into the national territory of individuals subject to sanctions under resolution 2270 (2016), the National Directorate for Migration works in coordination with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) to take immediate steps in response to INTERPOL alerts.

In addition, the National Customs Directorate is the national authority responsible for verification and control of customs operations involving the loading, unloading and dispatch of goods, which are carried out in full compliance with international obligations relating to customs control. The system used to manage customs control is known as the Lucia system. It is a computerized system of customs operations for controlling the import, export and transit of goods. It is a tool that focuses on the efficiency and effectiveness of each process and meets the needs of control, facilitation, transparency and security in international trade.

The system is aimed at covering all aspects of customs operations at maritime, air and land borders, bringing together the various actors involved, and it is an integrated system that, inter alia, enables information exchange and provides tools for facilitating regional integration among customs authorities.

The Lucia system includes a system of alerts to warn operatives or other relevant persons when intervention or analysis is needed in a specific operation. This makes it possible to identify irregularities or omissions and generates further information for new declarations. In addition to improving transparency and control, it enables investigations to be conducted without alerting the company or individual that is being investigated.

With regard to financial measures, Uruguay is working to adopt a system for implementation of the various Security Council resolutions relating to sanctions, including resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013) and 2270 (2016) on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In that regard, a bill has been drafted to standardize the procedures for checking the individuals and entities included in the lists annexed to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1988 (2011), 1989 (2011), 1718 (2006), 1737 (2006) and any subsequent similar or complementary resolutions adopted in this area.

There is also a plan to systematize the implementation of financial sanctions against the individuals referred to in the aforementioned resolutions by assigning powers to the relevant authorities and taking concrete steps. Where a name appears both in the registers kept by the reporting entities for money-laundering and in the lists annexed to the resolutions, the measures to be taken include the following: the preventive freezing, immediately and without delay, of all funds and other financial assets or economic resources of listed persons and/or entities, and a prohibition on making funds available to such persons.

The aforementioned bill also covers the procedure to be followed after preventive freezing, which basically consists in notifying the Financial Intelligence and Analysis Unit of the Central Bank of Uruguay and, through the Unit, the competent criminal court, and also establishing deadlines for the court to decide whether or not to maintain the freezing measure and, if it is maintained, for what period of time.

It is hoped that Uruguay will soon begin to implement a mechanism for the implementation and follow-up of financial obligations under the aforementioned Security Council resolutions, thereby fulfilling the current requirements in relation to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In addition, the Government of Uruguay has fully implemented the provisions of resolution 2270 (2016) relating to trade sanctions and the restrictions imposed on luxury goods with regard to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In this context, it should be noted that bilateral trade between the two countries has decreased considerably; by 2015 it was worth no more than 300 dollars per year.

Lastly, with regard to bilateral cooperation between Uruguay and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the latter has not benefited from any South-South or triangular cooperation project involving Uruguay. Uruguay has also not offered the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, or accepted from it, any kind of military training."

United Nations S/AC.49/2016/24

Security Council

Distr.: General
9 June 2016

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Note verbale dated 7 June 2016 from the Permanent Mission of Romania to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Romania to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) and has the honour to submit herewith the national report pursuant to Council resolution 2270 (2016) (see annex).

16-11287 (E) 080716

Please recycle

Annex to the note verbale dated 7 June 2016 from the Permanent Mission of Romania to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Report of Romania submitted pursuant to paragraph 40 of Security Council resolution 2270 (2016)

I. Legal background

On 2 March 2016, the Security Council adopted its resolution 2270 (2016) concerning the sanctions regime against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. To ensure its full publicity, resolution 2270 (2016) was translated into Romanian and published in the Official Journal of Romania on 1 April 2016, pursuant to article 5, paragraph (2), of Emergency Government Ordinance No. 202/2008.

The provisions of resolution 2270 (2016) were implemented at the European Union level via Council decision 2016/476/CFSP of 31 March 2016, amending decision 2013/183/CFSP, concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Council regulation (EU) 2016/682 of 29 April 2016, amending regulation (EC) No. 329/2007, concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The European Union also adopted autonomous listings via Council decision 2016/785/CFSP of 19 May 2016, amending decision 2013/183/CFSP, and Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/780 of 19 May 2016, amending regulation (EC) No. 329/2007, and autonomous sanctions via Council decision 2016/849/CFSP of 27 May 2016, concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and repealing decision 2013/183/CFSP and Council regulation (EU) 2016/841 of 27 May 2016, amending regulation (EC) No. 329/2007.

II. Implementation of the sanctions regime

The competent national authorities were notified without delay after the adoption of resolution 2270 (2016) and they immediately took measures conducive to the implementation and supervision of the sanctions regime.

A. Arms embargo

The arms embargo and the restrictions concerning nuclear-related, ballistic missile-related and other weapons of mass destruction-related items, as well as restrictions concerning military, paramilitary and police training and cooperation, enshrined in paragraphs 5 to 9 and 27 of resolution 2270 (2016) have been duly implemented by the National Authority for Export Controls, the Ministry of National Defence and the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The national defence industry and other relevant economic operators have been informed. No incidents concerning the enforcement of the arms embargo have been reported.

B. Travel restrictions

The implementation of and compliance with the restrictions under paragraph 11 of resolution 2270 (2016) are subject to the continuous monitoring of the competent

national authorities. No incidents concerning the enforcement of the travel restrictions have been reported.

C. Restrictions targeting diplomats, officials and other persons of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

The restrictions concerning the activities of certain nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and other nationals on the territory of Romania under paragraphs 13 and 14 of resolution 2270 (2016) are subject to continuous supervision by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and other competent authorities. In case of violations, the provisions of the above-mentioned paragraphs shall be carried out in accordance with the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations and other applicable norms of international law.

D. Restrictions on teaching and training

The measures to be taken pursuant to paragraph 17 of resolution 2270 (2016) have been devised by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of National Education and Scientific Research. Thus, Romania shall ensure that no scholarships shall be offered for disciplines that can even remotely entail the risk of contributing to the activities described in paragraph 17 of resolution 2270 (2016).

E. Catch-all inspections

The implementation of the inspections under paragraph 18 of resolution 2270 (2016) is carried out by the national customs authority and the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The enforcement of said restrictions is subject to continuous scrutiny by the competent national authorities.

F. Restrictions on air and maritime transport

The specialized authorities, that is, the Romanian Naval Authority and the Romanian Civil Aviation Authority, under the Ministry of Transport, are tasked with the implementation and supervision of the restrictions enshrined in paragraphs 19 to 22 of resolution 2270 (2016).

G. Financial sanctions

The freezing of assets and the sanctions concerning the financial and banking sectors, as set out in paragraphs 10, 14 and 32 to 36 of resolution 2270 (2016), are subject to careful scrutiny by the National Agency for Fiscal Administration, the National Bank of Romania, the National Office for Prevention and Control of Money Laundering and the Financial Supervisory Authority. The financial actors in Romania were informed and instructed following the adoption of resolution 2270 (2016). No incidents concerning the enforcement of financial sanctions have been reported.

H. Economic sanctions

The embargo imposed on certain items, as well as on associated services, enshrined in paragraphs 28 to 31, 37 and 39 of resolution 2270 (2016), is being carried out by the Ministry of Economy, Commerce and Relations, with the business sector and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

United Nations S/AC.49/2016/25

Security Council

Distr.: General
9 June 2016

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Note verbale dated 2 June 2016 from the Permanent Mission of Hungary to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Hungary to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006), and with reference to paragraph 40 of Security Council resolution 2270 (2016) that calls upon all States to report to the Council within 90 days of the adoption of the resolution, has the honour to communicate the following.

Hungary implements restrictive measures of the Security Council through directly applicable European Union legal acts. In the case of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), the following decisions and regulations are applicable:

- Council Decision 2013/183/CFSP of 22 April 2013 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and repealing Decision 2010/800/CFSP and its amendments (see the latest amendment, Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/476 of 31 March 2016 amending Decision 2013/183/CFSP concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea).
- Council Regulation (EC) No. 329/2007 of 27 March 2007 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and its amendments (see the latest amendment, Council Regulation (EU) 2016/682 of 29 April 2016, amending Regulation (EC) No. 329/2007 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea).

The adoption of the latest amendments to the respective Council of the European Union decision and regulation was finalized by 29 April 2016. In order to deal with this legislative gap, the Hungarian Trade Licensing Office requested that the National Tax and Customs Administration and the internal security and intelligence agencies immediately contact its Authority of Defense Industry and Export Control (the competent national authority to implement export restrictions) if they identify any export transaction or economic operator contravening Security Council resolution 2270 (2016). In such a case, Government Decree 13/2011

Please recycle

enables the competent authority to prohibit export transactions subject to international sanctions. Furthermore, the Authority of Defense Industry and Export Control published the amendments on its website in order to inform the relevant economic operators and stakeholders.

Arms embargo

Council Decision 2013/183/CFSP called for a complete arms embargo against the DPRK, including the export of arms and related material, with the exception of non-combat vehicles manufactured or fitted with materials to provide ballistic protection intended solely for the protective use of personnel of the European Union and its member States in the DPRK.

The decision also prohibits the provision of technical training, advice, assistance or brokering services, or other intermediary services, related to military goods and technologies, and any item that may contribute to DPRK weapons of mass destruction- and missile-related programmes or to the provision, manufacture, maintenance and use of those items, directly or indirectly to any person, entity or body in, or for use in, the DPRK.

Export restrictions

Council Regulation (EC) 329/2007 introduced a wide array of sanctions against DPRK.

The regulation prohibits the sale, supply and export of any dual-use item, including software and technology, to the DPRK. Dual-use items are items defined in annex I of Council Regulation (EC) 428/2009 on setting up a community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items. Annex I contains items that have been listed by the Missile Technology Control Regime, the Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies, the Nuclear Suppliers Group, the Australia Group and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons.

Council Regulation (EC) 329/2007 lists additional materials, equipment, goods and technology that could contribute to North Korea's nuclear-related, other weapons of mass destruction-related or ballistic missile-related programmes.

The regulation also prohibits the direct or indirect provision of technical assistance in connection with goods listed on the Common Military List of the European Union or any item listed in Council Regulations (EC) 428/2009 and 329/2007 respectively.

Government Decree 13/2011 implements the provisions of Council Regulation (EC) 428/2009 and Council Joint Action 2000/401/CFSP concerning the control of technical assistance related to certain military end-uses. Government Decree 13/2011 also implements international restrictive measures; therefore, the export of items falling under restrictive measures ordered by international sanctions is subject to licensing, and the competent authority declines to grant a licence if the international sanction prohibits the export of a relevant item.

Catch-all controls

Council Regulation (EC) 428/2009 provides the national authorities of member States with broad catch-all control powers by stating that authorization shall be required for the export of dual-use items not listed in annex I:

(a) If the exporter has been informed by the competent authorities of the member State in which he is established that the items in question are or may be intended, in their entirety or in part, for use in connection with the development, production, handling, operation, maintenance, storage, detection, identification or dissemination of chemical, biological or nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or the development, production, maintenance or storage of missiles capable of delivering such weapon; or

(b) If the purchasing country or country of destination is subject to an arms embargo decided by a common position or joint action adopted by the Council of the European Union or a decision of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe or an arms embargo imposed by a binding resolution of the Security Council of the United Nations; and

(c) The exporter has been informed by the competent national authorities that the items in question are or may be intended, in their entirety or in part, for a military end-use.

Import restrictions for ordinary goods (i.e., non-dual-use and non-military items) are implemented by the National Tax and Customs Administration and, in the case of licensing requirements, by the trade authority of the Hungarian Trade Licensing Office.

Financial and asset-related restrictive measures

In Hungary, when a European Union legal act orders a financial and asset-related restrictive measure, it shall be executed in accordance with Act CLXXX of 2007 on the implementation of financial and asset-related restrictive measures ordered by the European Union, and on respective amendments of other laws.

Under this Act, the Hungarian Financial Intelligence Unit is the central authority for the implementation of financial and asset-related restrictive measures. Regarding the sanctions related to the DPRK, the Unit introduced the following measures:

(a) Published information about the Security Council and European Union listings concerning the restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on its website;

(b) Informed the interested representative bodies of the Hungarian service providers supervised by the Unit.

With respect to the above-mentioned European Union decisions and regulations, there were no financial restrictive measures (freezing) taken by the Unit.

Non-proliferation Inter-Agency Forum

The establishment of informal meetings was initiated by the Export Control department of the Authority of Defense Industry and Export Control to revive the former non-proliferation inter-agency committee, which coordinated and made

principal decisions on the national implementation of Hungary's non-proliferation commitments, and the Chemical Weapons Convention and the Biological Weapons Convention. The Non-proliferation Inter-Agency Forum is conducted as an informal meeting and aims to bring together departments involved in counterproliferation and issues related to restrictive measures regulated by international sanctions. Participation ranges from the implementation level up to the policy level. Many topics are addressed relating to export controls, non-proliferation and international sanctions, including issues regarding implementation, licensing, intangible technology transfers, new technologies, threats and answers pertaining to the export control world.

The meetings provide a venue for the representatives to share new information on the work of international organizations and regimes, such as European Union institutions, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and other export control regimes. The following institutions are always represented at these meetings: the Authority of Defense Industry and Export Control, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, the Hungarian Atomic Energy Authority, the National Tax and Customs Administration, the Special Service for National Security, the Military National Security Service, the Constitution Protection Office, the Intelligence Office and the National Centre for Epidemiology. Representatives of the Ministry of National Economy and the Ministry of Defence also take part.

The next meeting of the Forum is scheduled for June 2016, when the recently amended restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will be thoroughly discussed.

United Nations S/AC.49/2016/26

Security Council

Distr.: General
9 June 2016

Original: English

Note verbale dated 9 June 2016 from the Permanent Mission of Norway to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Norway has the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 2270 (2016), in particular its paragraph 40, in which the Council called upon all States to report within 90 days of the adoption of the resolution, and thereafter upon request by the Committee, on concrete measures that they had taken in order to implement effectively the provisions of the resolution.

The Government of Norway would like to inform the Committee that Norway has revised its applicable national regulations in order to implement the provisions of the resolution. In addition, Norway has chosen to implement measures corresponding to the European Union's restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

To this end, Council Regulation (EC) No. 329/2007 has been adapted and made part of the Norwegian regulation on sanctions and restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Accordingly, the national regulation implements all relevant Security Council resolutions and also includes the additional European Union autonomous measures.

Please be assured that Norway will take an active approach to ensure the effective implementation of the provisions of resolution 2270 (2016).

16-11290 (E) 150716

Please recycle

United Nations S/AC.49/2016/27

Security Council

Distr.: General
10 June 2016
English
Original: French

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Note verbale dated 7 June 2016 from the Permanent Mission of Switzerland to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Switzerland to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) and has the honour to transmit herewith the report prepared by Switzerland pursuant to Security Council resolution 2270 (2016) (see annex).

16-11295 (E) 180716 200716

Please recycle

Annex to the note verbale dated 7 June 2016 from the Permanent Mission of Switzerland to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Report of Switzerland pursuant to Security Council resolution 2270 (2016)

Pursuant to paragraph 40 of resolution 2270 (2016) of 2 March 2016, Switzerland has the honour to provide to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) the following information concerning the implementation of the measures contained in resolution 2270 (2016).

On 18 May 2016, the Swiss Federal Council (the Government) revised the Ordinance instituting measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in order to enforce the United Nations sanctions imposed by resolution 2270 (2016). The Federal Act of 22 March 2002 concerning the implementation of international sanctions (Embargo Act) provides the legal basis for the Ordinance.

Paragraph 6 of resolution 2270 (2016)

Switzerland is enforcing the sanctions provided for in paragraph 8 (a) of resolution 1718 (2006) by means of article 5 of the Ordinance. In order to implement the sanctions provided for in paragraph 6 of resolution 2270 (2016) concerning small arms and light weapons, Switzerland has removed from its Ordinance the exception which allowed the export of such weapons (formerly subparagraph 4 (ter) of article 1).

Paragraph 8

Switzerland is enforcing the sanctions imposed in subparagraphs 8 (a) and 8 (b) of resolution 1718 (2006) by means of articles 5 and 8 of the Ordinance. Paragraph 8 of resolution 2270 (2016) is implemented by an addendum to article 5 of the Ordinance. According to subparagraph 1 (d) of article 5, it is now prohibited to sell, supply, export, transfer and transport items which directly contribute to the development of the operational capabilities of the armed forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Exceptions to this prohibition are food supplies and medicines, as well as items used strictly for humanitarian purposes.

Paragraph 9

Switzerland is enforcing subparagraph 8 (b) of resolution 1718 (2006) and paragraph 9 of resolution 1874 (2009) by means of article 5 of the Ordinance. This prohibition is set out in new article 4, which prohibits military, police or paramilitary training.

Paragraphs 10 and 11

Switzerland is enforcing the sanctions imposed in subparagraphs 8 (d) and 8 (e) of resolution 1718 (2006) by means of articles 2, 9 and 10 of the Ordinance. On 3 March 2016, the Federal Department of Economic Affairs, Education and Research listed, under annex 1 of the Ordinance, the names of the 16 individuals and 12 entities mentioned in Annex I and Annex II to resolution 2270 (2016). There

are now twenty-eight individuals and 32 entities that are subject to the provisions of articles 2, 9 and 10 of the Ordinance.

Paragraphs 13 and 14

The possibility to expel from Swiss territory diplomats or representatives of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, other nationals of that country, or other persons acting on behalf of or at the direction of the aforementioned individuals has not been regulated in the Ordinance, since Switzerland already has several legal bases providing such means.

Paragraph 17

New article 3 of the Ordinance prohibits nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from receiving training at Swiss universities or colleges in the educational disciplines listed in paragraph 17 of resolution 2270 (2016). The prohibition does not apply to studies leading to a bachelor's degree.

Paragraph 18

New article 17 of the Ordinance provides for import, export and transit controls on all items transported to or from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Such items subject to a freeze may be seized or confiscated.

Paragraphs 19 to 21

New subparagraph 1 of article 15 of the Ordinance prohibits the conclusion of contracts with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the charter or lease of aircraft and vessels registered in Switzerland, or the provision of crew services.

New subparagraph 2 of article 15 expands the scope of that prohibition to include the individuals and entities listed in Annex 1 of the Ordinance as well as other individuals, companies and entities violating the provisions of the Ordinance or acting on behalf of or at the direction of sanctioned individuals, companies or entities.

The calls made on Member States in paragraph 19 of resolution 2270 (2016), namely, to de-register vessels belonging to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and not to register any such vessel that is de-registered by another Member State, have not been implemented by the Ordinance. In fact, such registrations do not exist in Switzerland and, in view of the relevant existing legislation, would not be permitted.

New subparagraph 3 of article 15 implements the provisions of paragraph 20 of resolution 2270 (2016) by prohibiting vessels from being registered in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; authorization being obtained for a vessel to use the flag of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; the owning, leasing or operating of a vessel flagged by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; or the provision of associated services, including insurance.

New subparagraphs 4 and 5 of article 15 implement the provisions of paragraph 21 of resolution 2270 (2016). The right of any aircraft to take off from, land in or overfly Swiss territory is denied if there are grounds to believe that the aircraft contains items whose sale, supply, export or transfer violate the Ordinance. These prohibitions do not apply in the case of an emergency landing or a landing for inspection.

Paragraph 22

Paragraph 22 of resolution 2270 (2016) does not apply to Switzerland as it is a landlocked country.

Paragraph 23

The provisions of paragraph 23 of resolution 2270 (2016) are implemented by an addendum to article 9 of the Ordinance, which, in new annex 6, defines vessels as frozen economic resources in accordance with article 9 of the Ordinance.

Paragraph 27

The provisions of paragraph 27 of resolution 2270 (2016) are implemented by an addendum to article 5 of the Ordinance. Accordingly, subparagraph 1 (c) of article 5 prohibits the sale, supply, export, transfer and transport of any items to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that could contribute to the nuclear ballistic missile programmes or other weapons of mass destruction programmes.

Paragraphs 29 and 30

New article 7 of the Ordinance implements the prohibitions and exceptions in paragraphs 29 and 30 of resolution 2270 (2016). Article 7 prohibits the procurement, purchase, import, transfer and transport of the raw materials contained in annex 4 of the Ordinance (coal, iron, iron ore, gold, titanium ore, vanadium ore and rare earth minerals) from the territory of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Paragraph 31

The provisions of paragraph 31 of resolution 2270 (2016) are implemented by new article 6 of the Ordinance. It prohibits the export or supply of specific aviation fuels listed in annex 3 to the Ordinance.

Paragraph 32

The provisions of paragraph 32 of resolution 2270 (2016) are implemented by an addendum to article 9 of the Ordinance. Subparagraph 2 of article 9 provides for an assets freeze on government institutions of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Workers' Party and individuals, companies and entities acting on behalf of or at the direction of the aforementioned institutions, if such assets are associated with nuclear or ballistic missile programmes or other activities prohibited by the Ordinance.

Paragraph 33

The provisions of paragraph 33 of resolution 2270 (2016) are implemented by new article 11 of the Ordinance. Article 11 provides that the opening and operation of subsidiaries, branches or representative offices of banks of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Switzerland are prohibited. In accordance with subparagraph 2 of this article, it is prohibited for financial institutions in Switzerland to establish joint ventures with or take an ownership interest in or establish or maintain correspondent relationships with banks of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Subsidiaries, branches and representative offices of banks of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Switzerland shall be closed by 2 June 2016.

Paragraphs 34 and 35

The provisions of paragraphs 34 and 35 of resolution 2270 (2016) are implemented by new article 12 of the Ordinance. The opening of subsidiaries, branches or representative offices of Swiss banks in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is prohibited.

Subsidiaries, branches, representative offices and Swiss bank accounts opened in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea shall be closed by 2 June 2016 if there are sufficient grounds to believe that such financial services could contribute to the nuclear or ballistic missile programmes of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea or other activities prohibited by the Ordinance.

Paragraph 36

The provisions of paragraph 36 of resolution 2270 (2016) are implemented by an addendum to article 13. In addition, article 13 prohibits financial support for trade with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea where such support could contribute to the nuclear or ballistic missile programmes of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea or other activities prohibited by the Ordinance.

Paragraph 37

Switzerland is enforcing the provisions of paragraph 11 of resolution 2094 (2013) by means of the Ordinance. The provisions of paragraph 37 of resolution 2270 (2016) are implemented by an addendum to article 10, which specifically includes gold in the category of economic resources.

Paragraph 39

Switzerland is enforcing paragraph 8 (a) (iii) of resolution 1718 (2006) by means of article 8 of the Ordinance. The items subject to these restrictions are contained in annex 5 of the Ordinance.

The updated version of the Ordinance, dated 18 May 2016, and the annexes thereto are attached to the present report.[a]

[a] The text of the Ordinance is on file with the Secretariat and is available for consultation.